THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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SOLDIER DEAD.

Decoration Ceremonies.

GRASSY MOUNDS DECKED WITH FLOWERS.

County Monument.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

Imposing Procession to Seminary Hill.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Day Elsewhere.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 129.

As the Fourth of July is set apart to commemorate the birth of our independence, the 30th of May is destined, for ages, to be consecrated as a holy holiday, chosen as a memorial of those who have indelibly sealed the freedom won by their sires, with their life blood. Once a day it is not appropriate to fire Chinese crackers, and discharge fire works, it is not a day for pyrotechnical rejoicing; but one which the fears of memory should moisten. Yet not altogether one of woe, for we can not but remember, even while gazing on the mausoleums of our fallen braves, that, besides an immortality for themselves, they have won for us a glorious heritage, and for liberty, a righteous victory. A day when the rancors of differing religious and political creeds should be forgotten, and all men and women should cease to remember everything but the glories and virtues of those hallowed and enriched our land with the bright blood of freemen from the Gulf of California to Albermarle sound, and from the Potomac and the Ohio to the Rio Grande. A day when flowers and evergreens and immortelles should be scattered on the millions of humble hillocks which show where private soldiers lie, as well as hung upon the stately urns or martial statues which mark the spots where rest the other heroes, whose names stand forth like capital letters on the great and glorious page of our National history. As the first thirteen States of the Federation united after the tedious years of war which followed the 4th of July, 1776, in rejoicing over the Freedom won, so they now join with their younger sisters, a noble band of free governments, in glorifying the cause which fell in perpetuating the existence that when there arose from the wilds of Nevada joining hands with the stately and imperial Pennsylvania, covers with flowers the ground that is made holy by blood which has welled up mutually from their bosoms. We can not burst out in strains of unmitigated joy, when as we shall a month later, for no decent reputation for those foes whose pride was humbled by the heroes whom we now unite to honor nor is the triumph which now fills our souls untainted by sorrow, that it is our brothers, erring and rebellious, but still our brothers, who have cost us so much of grief and anguish until they dwellers the cities of our dead.

THE IDEA

Of commemorating in marble the heroic deeds of the four thousand who found soldiers' graves while battling for the nation, was first suggested by Gen. Pehrson shortly after the close of the war. It was immediately acted upon by a number of gentlemen, and on August 24, 1865, a Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Pehrson, Gormly, Brown, Sellers, Watt, Jones and Turner met at Mertz's banking house and organized the soliciting campaign. Wounded soldiers were at first employed to canvass, receiving a slight percentage on contributions. They were aided by appeals from the pulpit and individual efforts of the committee, but after hard toil for several months the am ount only netted $1,500.

A new plan was then considered, the ladies were interested, and the Monumental Association, with Mrs. Samuel McKee as President, was the result. Our readers are familiar with the Fair which followed and the financial success which attended it, causing the treasury to be replenished to the amount of $26,000. This was put out at interest, Mr. James Park, Jr., being chosen Treasurer of the Association and custodian of the funds.

THE SITE

was the next consideration, and there were many who supposed this could be settled and the work commenced immediately.

It required about two years to settle this matter. Allegheny Cemetery was the first site selected. The people didn't want that, and expressed themselves so decidedly that the idea was abandoned. Then Seminary Hill was suggested, and met with great favor. The credit of this belongs to Mr. Charles Davis, of Allegheny, who slightly modified the plan of letters, one of which, published in the GAZETTE, indicated the course to be pursued—submitting the matter to a vote of the people. This was done, and in October, 1869, the people decided in favor of the Hill with great unanimity.

The difficulty was thus settled, and preparations made for the laying of the corner stone. The foundation was commenced about two months ago.

THE MONUMENT

When completed will be in every respect an elegant and appropriate tribute by a grateful people to departed heroic patriotism. The funds now in hand amount to $28,000, which will be increased by $10,000 from Park Commissioners, [exclusive of the foundation] and $5,000 from the County Commissioners—the latter donation having been authorized by the Legislature. With near $40,000 spent upon it, the stately monumental pile will as it should be, honorable alike to its object and its builders.

THE DESIGN.

A correct cut of which we herewith present, is the production of Mr. L. Morganroth—a Pittsburgh artist. Thus it has been all throughout. The idea was carried out to take in design, workmanship and materials, as far as possible, of Pittsburgh origin. The original plan was slightly altered so that the pedestals, to be surmounted by eagles, will have statues representing the four arms of the service, infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy. A statue of Fame will surmount the whole, a soldier on the top as a crown. The entire heighth of the structure will be seventy-five feet. The base will be forty feet square, each face will ascend, will be thirty-feet above the foundation. The monument itself will be constructed of Pittsburgh yellow sandstone, and the figures, balcony reliefs of pink Massillon stone, a contrast which will materially add to its appearance. On the base the names of Allegheny county's four hundred and eighty dead will be inscribed, and thus numbered in that list so that each name hereafter silently, but none the less eloquently tell of devotion and patriotism and sacrifice to which our beloved Union owes its existence.

The work will be completed one year from to-day, that the multitudes in the recurrence of another memorial anniversary may gather around the emblem of their loss, and once again consecrate it with tears and crown it with flowers.

EARLY MORNING SCENES.

The beautiful ceremony of decorating the graves of our fallen heroes was performed for the first time in our city one year ago. Then as now, the early hours of the day the purest offerings of fragrant spring time, we gathered around the tombs of the departed and enshrouded them in the vernal testimonials of living remembrance.

But yesterday had an especial significance to us. Not only would we again decorate with our cherished tombs with flowers, but we would lay the foundation stone of an enduring edifice, which, resting on the eternal rocks and pointing to the illimitable heavens, should show that our soldiers who have put off the mortality of earth have put on a higher life, have left a lasting and imperishable memory behind them. This was our purpose, and Heaven and man smiled upon it. As the day dawned, a Sabbath-like hallowed repose over this great vale of industry; the workshops and the warehouses were closed, and it was easy to see that, though the toil of the land had not decreed it, labor was suspended, and one purpose filled the minds and directed the steps of the populace, who soon began to throng the thoroughfares whence centered the feed. Blossom-laden bands could be seen wending hilliness way to the various cemeteries, which, long before the hours when business usually fills the streets, bloomed with innumerable tokens of the love and honor with which their silent denizens are regarded. The day itself was clear, and seemed especially suited to the occasion, for the sun was veiled with thin grey mists, which, while threatening no rain, mercifully shielded the thousands, who were in the open air for hours, from the intense heat which otherwise would undoubtedly have been their lot. At an early hour strains of music could be heard, and bands of musicians began to march through the city towards their various rendezvouz, heading the long detachments as they began to lose their individuality in the various divisions of the memorial procession before it started on its way to the goal on the summit of Monument Hill.

THE FIRST FEATURE

Of the day which attracted general attention was the grand procession. The divisions commenced forming quite early and with great promptitude assumed their places in the line which moved off at ten and a half o'clock in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Headed by a detachment of the Allegheny police and the Iron City Brass Band. Then came the officers:

A. P. CALLOW, Chief Marshal.
GEO. S. WOOD, Chief of Staff.
ADJ. PATTERSON, } ADJUTANTS.

W. B. Heilep,	E. A. Montooth,
W. S. Hartrab,	John Horn,
Capt. B. Gallisath,	J. D. Forrester,
Chas. Beckert,	James B. Palmer,
Henry Schmidler,	S. A. Rowley,
John Hoedle,	John A. Stewart,
H. W. Lockhardt,	John H. Kerr,
E. C. Bartley,	Joe Brown,
D. W. Riggs,	Curtis Haven,
Henry N. Fussler,	D. A. Haller,
W. J. McGrarity,	W. J. Haneberd,
Oscar C. Frizier,	James F. Brown,
N. F. Felker,	Johnson McGee,
Martin Schaffer,	Wm. C. Cooke,
Hugh McElwaine,	Wm. N. Yeager,
Wm. Hagey,	John Neeley,
Wm. Caldwell,	W. W. Lyson,
R. A. Young,	T. H. Rosenbach,
James Brown,	D. A. Haller,
C. B. Drennan,	Wm B. Johnson,
S. P. Dean,	

Following came Toerge's band, followed by the grim corps of the Washington Infantry and the Meade Zouaves.

After these followed Lieut. Col. J. McLandburgh, commandant of Maj. Gen. Pearson's staff. These officers were on horseback, and wore the regulation uniform.

After them came the Washington Infantry, under command of General T. A. Rowley, Captain of the Company. The company numbered six-four men, and made a very fine appearance. They wore uniforms consisting of dark blue coats and light blue pants, and in the centre of the ranks was borne the handsome flag presented to the organization on Saturday by the ladies of the Fourteenth ward.

Following these came the Meade Zouaves, in fatigue uniform, under command of Lieut. Batchelor. They numbered sixty men, and bore a fine flag.

Next came the Pittsburgh Zouaves, numbering fifty-two men, under command of Capt. Wahgner, uniformed in red Zouave pants, blue jacket and red cap. They presented a very fine appearance. They also carried a beautiful flag.

A carriage followed, in which rode Gen. Whitely, of the Allegheny Arsenal, and Major Morrell, of the United States Engineers.

After these were five carriages, in which rode the ladies of the Monumental Association, and next to these a carriage containing Judges McCandless, Sterrett and Collier.

Twenty other carriages followed, containing members of the Park Commission and the Monumental Building Committee.

THE SOUTH SIDE DIVISION

was composed of detachments from the boroughs on the South Side. It formed on Carson street and marched to Pittsburgh, taking position in the line under [illegible] officers preceded by the Washington Cornet Band.

Commander GEO. B. VAN EMON,
Chief of Staff—S. A. Barr.
A. A. G.—J. D. Thomas.

W. Willock, Q. M.	Jno. Walters,
C. Reeves, Jr., Chief,	H. J. Hartzell,
Ed. Keane, Ass't Adjutant.	Jno. T. Simpson,
H. C. Matthews,	Alex. Hunter,
Jos. Fisher,	Harvey Chess,
J. W. Miller,	Fred Mason,
J. H. Bart,	D. S. Salisbury,
Jno. Boyd,	J. P. Snyder,
Wm. Meyer,	Jno. Bowers,
Eq. Schmidle,	J. P. Heisel,
Robert Scott,	Jno. H. M. Roberts,
D. D. Farson,	W. J. Gormley,
H. B. Miller,	Geo. Sickman,
Geo. Fowler,	S. A. Chamberlain,
Fred. Hoffing,	Jas. Mahan,
N. Miller, M. D.,	Nic. Miller,
M. A. Arnhott, M. D.,	Stewart McKee,
Jno. Beckham, M. D.,	Jos. McKnight,
J. J. McCord, M. D.,	Jos. McKnight, Jr.,
G. D. Ballantine, M. D.	Jos. McKnight, Jr.,
Jas. Speer,	Wm. McCombs,
Prof. Munroe,	Jno. M'Gonnigle,
Eq. Barkes,	Jno. Mahan, Jr.,
Jno. Redman,	Peter Kuntzler,
Milt Varner,	Wm. Doyle,
W. N. Kerr,	Jno. Gray,
John Craig,	Ed. Howzs,
Jno. Oliver,	Robert Bryce,
J. D. Wade,	

Immediately after came Post No. 11, G. A. R., preceded by a drum corps and one hundred men. Then came Post No. 2, of Birmingham, numbering 150 men, under command of Capt. Hall.

Following the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, was the Mechanics Hose Company of Birmingham, under command of Captain Conway. The men, numbering about one hundred, wore red shirts, black belts and fire hats. The hose reel was tastefully decorated with the American flag and a profusion of natural flowers. The Fifteenth ward, Birmingham, led by Louis Henrich, was at the head of the company. A very striking feature of the company's turnout, were two little boys, (brothers) Samuel and William Miller, on horseback, in rear of the hose reel. They were dressed in red shirts, black belts and yellow low leggings and blue caps, and were the centre of attraction.

Next came the Walton Hose Company of East Birmingham, with about fifty men in line, wearing white shirts, black pants, black belts and black fire hats. Captain James Charlton was in command. Their hose reel was also beautifully decorated with flowers and small American flags.

The Monongahela River Hook and Ladder Company came next in the order of procession, and presented a fine appearance. They numbered about forty men, and made a very fine appearance. They wore uniforms consisting of dark blue coats and light blue pants, and in the centre of the ranks was borne the handsome flag presented to the organization on Saturday by the ladies of the Fourteenth ward.

Following these came the Heath

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½@95⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, quiet and steady.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅛.

FROM Venango, we learn that Gilfillan carried the county two to one, in favor of his re-nomination for Congress.

WE hear from Beaver county that the primary elections of last Saturday were so close, between Henry and Weyand for Congress, and Shurlock and Chandler for the Assembly, as to make the results doubtful.

THE President has laid before the Senate a supplementary convention with San Domingo, by which the period for exchanging ratification of the treaty of annexation is extended to the first of July next. The Executive also sent in the new naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

IT IS NOW thought that the Funding question will go to a Conference Committee of the two Houses, with a likelihood of a final compromise upon two classes of bonds—one to be 4 or 4½ per cent. at 30 or 40 years, and the other, for banking use, to be 4 per cent. free of tax and other restrictions. making it about 5 per cent. net. The only objection to such a discrimination would be that it looks the wrong way.

PITTSBURGH has a journal which, since it was kicked out of the Republican confidence for its notorious dishonesty, has been frequently concerned for the integrity of our party. Its apprehensions are quite superfluous. It would be as difficult for the Republicans of Allegheny to do a dishonest thing without its complicity, as to expect its cordial aid in any reputable work. All the dangers of the situation ceased when an indignant public sentiment pilloried that organ of "honesty and reform" as a convicted accomplice of the most notorious public thieves. It stands for the present a target for dead cats and bad eggs, and takes its revenge in making ugly faces and reviling all decent people.

THE commemoration of our soldier-dead, by the people of these cities, yesterday, was a deeply impressive proof of public intelligence and patriotism. It is evident that, as a day set apart for the hearty observance of an entire people, abstaining from all other occupations, Decoration Day has already become *the* day of the year. No other day, whether of feast or of fast, of pleasure or of sorrow, so completely secures the approving hearts of the American people. The day was marked, last year, by an extraordinary exhibition of the public interest, but yesterday's celebration certainly exceeded, as a popular demonstration, anything yet witnessed, on any non-partisan occasion, in these cities. Our reports will afford to distant readers a faithful chronicle of its scenes and transactions.

IT is not grateful to hear from Washington of the singular record which is making for a Representative from one of our adjoining (not the 22nd or 23d) districts. He was chosen by Republicans, on a Republican platform, to represent a people almost a unit, regardless of party, in favor of protection to home industry. Yet, he either votes with the free trade wing, or does not vote at all, on nearly every question involving that principle. The weakest, he is also regarded as the most unreliable member, in a delegation upon which he is always a dead weight, and, whatever his constituents may think, every friend of their interests at Washington concurs in the hope that his Congressional career will end with the next session,and that an intelligent Republican district will replace him with a sound and more faithful representative.

A PARAGRAPH printed in the form of a communication in the "honesty and reform" newspaper yesterday, "freely declares that we are not fitly represented in the Lower House of Congress." Our virtuous neighbor don't like a man whom he can't use. Gen. NEGLEY has done his duty, his whole duty, and nothing but his duty by the Republicans who elected him, and by the people whose faithful servant he is. He has steadily declined to prostitute his influence to the private uses of the newspaper alluded to, or to subserve the personal selfish interests of the omnibus load of decayed broker politicians, and "honesty and reform" corruptionists, who run that newspaper. We need add no more, in defense of any Republican whom *they* assail, than to remind the public how abundantly experience has proved that they combine in their standard of public duty the politics of a Greek brigand with the morality of a New York or Harrisburg pickpocket. JAMES S. NEGLEY, the sincere Republican, brave soldier, honorable gentleman, vigilant and faithful Representative, regarding and upholding the interests of his district as always paramount to any personal considerations, needs no defense against such enemies in this community.

REPUBLICAN USAGES.

We observe an announcement in a local journal of the Crawford district that "George K. Anderson, of Titusville, will be a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the usages of the Republican party." We trust that this citizen will not fail to reap the fullest benefit from "Republican usages." Among those usages, a leading one is to respect the validity of a regular nomination, where fairly obtained by a Republican in good standing, as to record and principles, with his party. It is not the usage of the Republican party to bolt from any nomination of that character. It is the usage of all parties to repudiate, promptly and decisively, all "nominations" which do not fill these conditions.

No usage therefore can protect the position of this man Anderson as a Republican candidate. He has himself trampled upon all the usages of the party, within the past year, and done his level best to destroy its organization. He was the main engineer of the legislative bolt of last winter, which defeated the regular and fair nomination of an honest and capable officer, whose position was recommended by the established usages of the party, and gave the election to another man who had been fairly beaten according to those usages, and who certainly did not possess any superior personal, political or official qualifications for the place. It was to the labors, the money and the personal influence of this George K. Anderson that we owed the defection of thirteen members elected as Republicans, some of whom had taken part in the nominating caucus, and who, without a shadow of a just excuse, struck hands with the Democracy and trampled Republican usages, the integrity of the party, under their feet. Then and since, the State has rung with the disgraceful recital of the particular features of Mr. Anderson's crusade against the usages of our party. Was it according to those usages to pay cash for votes for his favorite in a nominating caucus? When this "usage" was exposed, and his candidate thereby defeated, was it "usage" to organize a bolt thereupon, and carry enough of his creatures over to the enemy's camp to secure, with their help, a majority for another of his tools? These things *may* be "usage" in Crawford or Erie, *but not if the people know it!* He will find out their opinion of such "usages," if he remains a candidate until October.

Of him and his colleagues in that business, we have only to say this: that they did thus put themselves, by their own choice, outside of the party pale; that they have no longer the shadow of any *claim* to a Republican standing; that the usages which they have violated not only forbid their future recognition as members of our organization, but must be vindicated against each and all of them whenever an opportunity offers, and that the impudence of an appeal to "Republican usages," by such men as Anderson, Ames, McCreary, Bowman, Leslie, Craig, McCracken, Wheeler, or any other of the bolters of last January, can only be rebuked by regarding them, each and all, as political *frauds*, whom no "nominations," which they may secure this year for themselves, can entitle to the support of honest Republicans. As frauds, they should be spurned at the primary elections and repudiated at the polls. Let the people elect them, if they will, but the party should let them severely alone.

Especially, should this man Anderson be defeated at any honorable cost. It would be infinitely better that the district should elect an honest, straight-out Democrat for the Senate, rather than him. Far better to choose some decent opponent, who would neither give bribes nor take them, who would alike cling to his party, love the Commonwealth, respect the laws, be faithful to principle and duty according to his lights, and whom we could respect even when standing against us—than to disgrace Republicanism and to outrage the public sentiment by the elevation of this man to any office by Republican votes.

Vote against him, Republican friends, our readers in Crawford and Erie! We urge you, vote against him at your primary meetings, and if need be at the October polls! A score of nominations can give him no title to your support. As a Republican, he is a fraud—and fraud vitiates all contracts! Have nothing to do with him, except to wash your hands of him, and of all who support such a fraud upon the party. Mark in that decisive way your respect for the usages of Republicanism, your regard for the honor and the interests of the Commonwealth, and your profound detestation for *his principles!* You have in your district plenty of good men, honest, law-abiding, capable and faithful, sincere Republicans, whose election would honor and not disgrace your district. Give your support to some such citizen. Don't touch this man Anderson, or either of his creatures, like Ames or Bowman or McCreary, on any plea whatever! They are not and never will be Republicans. Respond to their appeals to "Republican usages," by branding them as frauds, counterfeits, impudent shams. Spurn their "nominations" as tricks upon your party and withhold from them your support, at whatever cost!

That crowd talks of Republican usages!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

As we hear that this new potato insect is already damaging the young vines just as they are coming up, we wish to call the attention of all who may be annoyed in this way to the use of Paris green, a substance of moderate price, usually kept at drug stores, as a remedy for the evil.

This remedy has sometimes failed from not having been properly applied. It should be mixed with wheat flour, which, being moistened by the dew, forms a paste which prevents the Paris green from being blown off or otherwise removed from the vines. It is usually mixed in the proportion of one part Paris green to six of flour, but it has succeeded in as low a proportion as one to ten. I met an intelligent farmer from Minnesota recently, who informed me that he used on his large potato fields last year twelve dollars' worth of Paris green and saved his crops. He said he had no definite rule for mixing it, but thought that he did not use more than a half pound of Paris green to a peck of flour.

CULTIVATING CORN.

The planter will see the necessity of keeping the cultivator and the hoe a-going, not only to keep the crop clean, but also to open the soil to the influences of the atmosphere, and this is particularly necessary in times of drought, as the plants then stand most in need of the moisture to be received from the dews and atmosphere, and by stirring the soil it is the more freely enabled to retain as well as to attract the nutritive elements in the air, which are acknowledged by all scientific men as being rich in the food of plants. The uses of the plow in the after cultivation of the crop should be avoided, and we will but briefly again allude to them. In the first place, it is liable to lacerate or cut off and bruise the roots, and thus deprive them of their natural medium of feeding, and prevents them for a time, until new roots are formed, of obtaining their necessary food from the earth; and secondly, because the plow is apt to turn up the manure to the surface, to be bleached and deprived of its volatile or ammoniacal elements, which, as every one knows, are the most nutritive portions thereof, and which insure the vigorous growth of the plants. Therefore, after the plants are well up, discard the use of the plow, and apply the hoe and the cultivator as often as the soil may be found necessary to be stirred, or the grass kept down.

THE FARMER'S SHOP.

Every farmer should have a shop fitted up with such tools as are used by the carpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith, or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all we consider a good foot lathe very desirable. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article, to merely notice the advantage of this machine and its varied uses. A very good foot lathe costs from sixty to one hundred dollars, and the money is well expended in the purchase. Articles of use and ornament made of wood, ivory and metal may be turned out by the foot lathe, convenient for use in the house or on the farm. The practice on the lathe is one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed evening. Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a pleasant companion for the business haunted and brain-weary. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will become an adept, and the more he uses and becomes acquainted with his machine the better he will like it. He will be surprised at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasure that the practice of mechanical art can afford.—*Scientific American.*

LOOK AT YOUR GRAPES.

Burning of the odds and ends of tobacco, to be obtained at some stores and at all tobacconists, for two or three cents per pound, is the best thing to smoke out all the early vermin from the grapery; and just now is a delicate time to watch the vines to see that they are free from these enemies. The smoking, however, should be done without regard to their presence. It is a protection. No one who knows anything about raising grapes under glass, will water the vines while they are blossoming. But when this is fully over the large syringe should thoroughly sprinkle everything inside, including vines, soil, glass, &c., twice or thrice a day. This must be accompanied with powdered sulphur, placed in the vicinity of every river as a protection against mildew; and should mildew unfortunately make its appearance, the vines themselves should be sprinkled with it.

Just now the out door grapes are liable to suffer from the steel blue bug which feeds upon the blossom, and leaves behind its progeny, the small brown maggot that feeds ravenously upon the leaves, and seriously damaging whatever of the crop left by the bug. A solution of whale oil, soap and water is sudden death to them; but the larvæ are difficult to get at, and the best way to destroy them is to go over the vines and use the thumb and finger. Last year they were very few and they did but little damage; and there may be no damage from them this year, but the vines should be carefully gone over—and not an hour should be lost in doing so.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

WASHING THE BARK OF TREES.

If it has not been done before, no time should now be lost in washing the trunks of all fruit trees with some solution to soften the bark, destroy insects which harbor under its rough surfaces, and thus enable it to perform its office in the circulation of the tree, by admitting the descent of the sap. Where it is scaly, hard and impenetrable, as we often see, especially in old trees, this sap is impeded in its course, and becomes congested, an unhealthy condition of the tree results, and the fruit is knotty and imperfect. Insects are also much more liable to attack both tree and fruit, in an unhealthy condition of the bark, or indeed of any other of its important organisms.

On the farm no cheaper and more effective remedy is at hand than a mixture of equal proportion of soft soap and lye. Give one or two applications, according to circumstances, to the body of the tree, as high as one can reach, and to where the branches fork. One pound of potash dissolved in a gallon of water will answer the same purpose. Apply with a whitewash brush, and in hard cases we have often used a hand-scrub. The bark of a tree should be soft and pliable, so as to be easily indented with the finger nail.

Avoid whitewash in all cases, not only as a matter of taste, conveying the idea of whited sepulchres and graveyards to an orchard where there should be only the most vigorous life, but also because in our observation it makes the bark hard when it is wanted to be softened. It should certainly be borne in mind that no tree can bear fine and perfect fruit, which will sell well, if it is unhealthy or unthrifty from any cause. Vigorous, healthy life, constant thrift, should be the watchword for fruit trees, and this requires the unremitting care of fruit growers. The time has gone by when, as in the early settlement of the country and with a virgin soil, vegetable of any kind will take care of itself.—*Practical Farmer.*

TOP DRESSING.

One reason why grass crops run out is because they are fed too late in the fall, or over fed. In the spring they should not be fed at all. Cutting some kinds of grass too low is often very injurious. When the top of the root of herdgrass is taken up by mowing or feeding too close by sheep, it begins to fail, and the owner is at a loss to know why it has run out so soon, little thinking that this close shaving of the roots is the cause of his loss and disappointment.—*Maine Farmer.*

HANGING BASKETS.—I imagine many of my little country cousins are wishing they had one of those pretty tasty ornaments. I will just tell you how they can be made without much trouble and with still less expense. Take a set of worn out hoops, those that will bend but not break; many such can be found about almost every house in the land. Strips of tin cut very narrow, will make excellent fastenings, although care must be taken in using, or your fingers will suffer severely. Now with a piece of wire for the rim and handle (or the button hoop of the skirt can be substituted, as it is generally larger than the others) you have the desired material for your hanging basket. Perhaps if you would ask father or brother very kindly some time when they are at leisure, you might procure their assistance, which would be very desirable in attaching the hoops to the rim. After you have your basket, line it with moss, and fill with rich soil mixed with sand; put in any climbing plant which you desire and hang in a shady place. Keep moist by watering quite freely.—*Hearth and Home.*

A SUMMER DRINK.—Prepare a five gallon keg (a ten gallon if you prefer,) in proportion to the size of the family—draw a piece of coarse bobinet, or very coarse book-muslin over the end of the faucet that is inserted into the keg, to prevent its choking, a good tight bung, and near to that a gimblet hole, with a peg to fit in tight. For five gallons take one quart of sound corn, put into the keg, with half a gallon of molasses; then fill with cold water to within two inches of the bung. Shake well, and in two or three days it will be fit for use. Bung tight. If you want spruce flavor, add one teaspoon of essence of spruce—lemon, if lemon is preferred—ginger, or any thing you prefer. The corn will do to make five or six brewings, when it is exhausted renew it. When the beer passes from the vinous to the ascetous fermentation it can be corrected by adding a little more water and molasses.

This is a simple, cheap beverage. After the beer becomes ripe it ought to be kept in a cool, place, to prevent it from becoming sour before it is exhausted.

TO TAKE INK STAINS OUT OF MAHOGANY.—Put a few drops of spirits of nitre in a teasoonful of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in the mixture, and on the ink disappearing, rub it over immediately with a rag wetted in cold water, or there will be a white mark, which will not be easily effaced.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

To Wash Flannels.—It is said that by putting an ounce of borax to a gallon of water in which flannels are to be washed, that not only will shrinking be prevented, but the garments will be better cleansed.

Foul Cellars.—A family living over a foul cellar are more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illness than a city family living in a polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be.

Indian Loaf.—Something to eat for all good eaters: Three pints of corn meal, one pint of wheat flour, two eggs, two tablespoonfulls salaeratus, one teacupful molasses, one pint butter-milk, one pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful of salt. Put it in a pan covered, and steam three hours. Cut it warm and eat with butter.

Gems.—They are cheap, easily made, wholesome and palateable. Graham flour and water stirred together, to the consistency of a think, pancake batter, and baked in the iron or tin gem pans. Everybody should have these bread pans. Gems, whether of Graham meal, fine flour or corn meal, should be put into a hot oven. Success depends on this.

Lemon Pie Without Lemons.—Beat the yolks of two eggs with three large spoonfuls of sugar; then mix evenly, two spoonfuls of flour with two teacups of milk, stir in the eggs and sugar, and add one table-spoonful of lemon essence, line your pie plate with paste, pour in the custard and bake. When it is done, remove from the oven, beat the white of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and spread evenly over the top of the pie; set it in the oven and brown lightly.

Remedy for Corns.—The pain occasioned by corns may be greatly alleviated by the following preparation. Into a one ounce phial ask a druggist to put two drachms of muriatic acid and six drachms of rose-water. With the mixture wet the corns night and morning for three days. Soak the feet every morning in warm water without soap. Put one third of the acid into the water, and with a little picking the corn will be dissolved.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN, in a letter to A. B. Forbes, of Boston, in reference to the proposed fund for the children of the late Captain Williams, of the Oneida, says: "I know Williams well, and he was one of those whom I sent to head the assault on Fort Sumter. Well did he obey that order for a desperate service; he led his men to the top of the breach, and it was his proud distinction to feel with those who followed him that no other feet of Union soldiers or sailors ever trod that ruin while the rebel flag waved over it. He there was made prisoner with the gallant Preston, who afterward fell at Fort Fisher, and had the honor of wearing manacles in a rebel prison."

THE Raleigh, (N. C.) *Standard* says: "Sam Allen, a respectable colored man from Caswell county, was in this city on yesterday, and reported that he had been attacked a few nights before in his house by the Ku Klux; that he defended himself, and in so doing, killed one white man, whom he was hitherto well acquainted with, but then disguised, with a saber; that he fled, was shot at, but hid himself; that the next night the Ku Klux returned in stronger force, and killed an old negro woman, aged sixty-five; and that they returned the next night in still stronger numbers, when he fled to this city for protection."

The Naturalization Bill.

The Naturalization bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Conckling, provides that no proceedings for or in relation to the naturalization of aliens shall be had or taken by or before any court or tribual except the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and registers of bankruptcy, who are hereby made *ex officio* commissioners of naturalization. Applicants for naturalization are required to file with the court or commissioners, at least one month previously, a sworn statement setting forth many prescribed particulars of their residence, personal appearance, declaration of intention, &c., which statements shall be open to the public for inspection and copying. No one shall be admitted to citizenship who does not swear that he has resided four years and six months in the United States, and one year within the State or Territory where application is made. Such statement must be supported by the testimony of at least one citizen; and any person may produce evidence adverse to said application, and contest the same upon a hearing in open court. The declaration of intention to become a citizen must be filed one year and six months before the application for naturalization, but the adjudication admitting any alien to the rights of citizenship shall be made and entered on record, and the certificate of naturalization founded thereon shall have been issued for six months before such adjudication or certificate shall be effective.

It is made the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the courts with blank certificates of naturalization, so prepared as to guard against frauds and counterfeits, of which he shall keep an account. The bill further provides that no certificate of naturalization issued since July 4, 1868, and prior to the date thereof, in any city whose population exceeds one hundred thousand, shall be evidence of naturalization until it shall have been presented by the person named therein to the United States court or commissioner of the district where he resides, and endorsed "approved" with proper seal and signature.

Provision is also made for the stamping of the word "used," or "rejected," with the date, on certificate presented to judges and inspectors of election to prove a right to vote, and also for the detection and punishment by fine and imprisonment of the persons issuing or holding, or using fraudulent certificates of naturalization.

The last section of the bill provides that in any city having upwards of fifty thousand inhabitants it shall be the duty of the United States circuit or district judge for the district in which said city is situated, to appoint for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointments as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who shall be authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who being registered would be entitled to vote for Representatives in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives of Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challange any name proposed to be registered and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot boxes are kept at the times when they are open until the votes are finally counted. Said persons, or either of them, shall have the right to affix their signatures to said registers for the purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificates of the number of votes cast, any statement touching the truth or falsity thereof. The hindering or attempting to prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid shall be punished as a misdemeanor by imprisonment not less than one year.

A Wagnerian Row.

The first representation of Wagner's "Meistersinger" took place at Berlin on the 1st of April, in presence of the King and Queen of Prussia. The house was crowded, and in spite of the rule which forbids applause in presence of the sovereign, unless authorized by the sovereign's example, the theatre throughout the performance resounded with plaudits, plentifully relieved by hisses. During the first act the audience was comparatively calm. Walter's solo, sung with great expression by Niemann, was encored in spite of very violent opposition from a large portion of the audience. But with the second act a tempest burst forth such as, in the musical sphere, the works of Wagner alone seem capable of creating. During the third act the tempest became a hurricane, which attained its climax when the *finale* was begun. The instrumentation of the closing scene is sufficiently noisy; but such was the roar kept up by the adversaries and partizans of the composer that the orchestra was rendered inaudible, or rather its sound was rendered indistinguishable. The conflict was still maintained after the opera had come to an end, the recalls of the principal singers, of the conductor, and of the stage manager being each made the pretext for a fresh engagement.

TREASURER SPINNER has written another letter to the President of a New York National Bank, in which he says that the prospect is that the banks will triumph in the defeat of the Funding bill. He adds that the banks are refusing a more liberal offer than will ever be presented them hereafter. He says that their blind and selfish course will no doubt force upon the country the question whether banks shall be permitted to issue any paper to be used as money, or whether all money shall not be issued by the Government itself, and thereby saving to the people, in interest, from twenty to thirty millions of dollars in gold annually. He thinks it is a mistake to claim that the banks can resume when the Government resumes. Should the Government resume, he says the banks could at any time compel it to suspend, unless it was prepared to redeem the bank circulation and its own at the same time. He mentions a scheme that would be a good compromise between the people and the banks, but as the banks are now in earnest opposition to a plan much more favorable to their interests, with seeming success for the present at least, he declares that there can be little hope of any sort of a compromise; that the banks will not approve of any except the rejection by the House of Representatives of the Senate bill. Compromises between the Congress and the banks will probably end, and the whole question of banks and the finances of the country may then be fought out at the polls.

THE advent, on the 24th of a colored cadet at West Point, was the sensation of the season. The cadets, especially, are not a little exercised in mind over the matter, and it is a theme of not a little contentious argument. Even the officers, while discarding all political bias in the battle field, while feelings kindly toward him, speak very doubtfully of the expediency of this venture. They regard it as a more decided advance of the colored man into social circles than the elevation of Senator Revels to Congressional rank. The position of the new cadet, if accepted and maintained, must grow more and more embarrassing from his isolation and the peculiar novelty of his social connections. No doubt but that this recruit will have a regular initiatory "devilment" from the cadets, to sustain which will test his fortitude. Otherwise he will be treated, by both officers and cadets, with courtesy and kindness, their sense of honor being too high to permit any other course.

THE correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, just from the Red River country, tells a pitiful story concerning the shooting of Scott by Reil. The three half-breeds who were his executioners, were drunk, and their balls took effect in poor Scott's body, inflicting painful but not fatal wounds. Another drunken half breed staggered up and discharged his revolver in the fallen man's face, but the ball glanced from the shoulder bone. Scott was then crowded into a coffin, which was left in charge of a sentinel. This was at noon, on a bitter cold day. Toward evening he commenced talking, and when Reil was sent for, begged to be "taken out of the coffin or finished." A couple of revolver shots put an end to his sufferings, which for some ten hours must have been intense. His body was buried in front of one of the Hudson Bay Company's buildings, Reil having refused to deliver it to his friends.

LAKE SUPERIOR advices say: Business in the copper districts is excessively dull, and all is gloom and despondency. The winter accumulations of copper have mostly gone forward, and shipments must hereafter be light. It has been determined to close the Franklin and Pewabic mines for the present, and it is feared others will follow. The discharged miners and workmen will mostly go to Duluth. The rush for that place continues unabated, every steamer taking up large numbers.

ALL the paragraphs now going the rounds about Miss Nillsen, her incomparable voice, the difficulty in getting her to come to America, the admiration felt for her at the Tuilleries, etc., etc., are merely advertising dodges, probably paid for in the first newspapers in which they appear and afterwards innocently copied by other journals. All this is understood without farther explanation, however, when we know that the veteran P. T. Barnum, who recently in so pious a manner related the how and the wherefore of his most important humbugs is managing the Nillsen show, which is, however, probably no humbug.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, | White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, | White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, | White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, | White Turkish Towels.

English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.
SQUIRE'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BI-CARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.

If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor a sufficient number of the robust to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz.: a good appetite, easy digestion, and the ability to sleep soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from indisposition, yet do not labor under serious disease, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of ailments few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, inasmuch as a course of Hostetter's Bitters will certainly relieve the derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful anodyne. Insomnia (or incapacity to sleep), which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to a dose of this pleasant sedative, taken just before retiring to rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to give a stomachic, an aperient, an invigorant, a soporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to require; but in this grand restorative all these medicinal properties, and many others, are blended in due proportion. Thus, the digestion is stimulated, while the bowels are regulated, the liver toned, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no other restorative and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon all the assimilating and secretive organs at the same time; and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health and enjoyment, a vigorous appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

LINEN CRASH.
LINEN CRASH.
6 1-4 Cents.
Linen Napkins,
Linen Napkins.
$1.50 DOZEN.
LACE CURTAINS.
LACE CURTAINS.
$4.00 Pair.
Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue.
my28

HOMŒPATHIC
PHARMACY,
102 Fourth Avenue,
(Between Wood and Smithfield Streets.)
Globules of all sizes,
Mother Tinctures,
Page's Soft Globules,
Dilutions in great variety,
Triturations,
Wedgewood Mortars,
Pure Alcohol,
Tincture for External Use,
Page's Arnica Oil,
Pond's Extract of Aamamelis,
Ervalenta, for Dyspepties and Constipation,
Vials and Corks,
Family Cases and Books,
Homœpathic and Allopathic Medical Books.
Prescription Boxes,
Terms Cash, or C. O. D. Orders promptly filled.

This Department receives the personal attentions of J. L. READ.

J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue.
my26

NEFF HOUSE,
Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Will be ready for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 11th, 1870.
Application for Rooms for the season will be received on and after the 20th of this month.
J. F. PIERCE,
PROPRIETOR.
my28:x11

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my27:x30

CROQUET! CROQUET!
The cheapest and best assortment of Croquets in the city. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!
I have a fine assortment of Sheep Shears, suitable for any grade of fleece. Prices as low as the lowest, and goods second to none. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

ANVILS! ANVILS!
A full assortment of Peter Wright's Patent Wrought Anvils, from 150 to 200 pounds. Just the size for city and country blacksmiths. For sale by
JAMES BOWN'S,
my23 136 Wood Street.

BASE BALLS! BASE BALLS!
Wishing to close out my stock of Base Balls, I will sell any of the following brands at cost, viz. Horsman's, Van Horn, Ross, Atlantic and Regulation.
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Is Offering to his Numerous Customers
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
Summer Dress Goods.
ONE CASE OF
BLACK SILKS,
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Light Fancy Shawls,
White and Colored
Barege Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
SUMMER SKIRTS,
A FINE STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Summer Cassimeres,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my14-W36

WHEELER'S
Patent Stamp Cancelers.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State. ap4:v42

To Oil Capitalists.
The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Alleghenv River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.
W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10:w73

Watches! Watches!
Great reduction in price of LADIES' WATCHES and CHAINS. A large assortment on hand at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
AMERICAN WATCHES of all kinds in Gold and Silver Cases, selling at the lowest prices. my28

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d99-TTHS

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Will be Found a Large and Complete Stock
OF
Millinery Goods.
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
GUIPURE LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION
WHITE LACES.
Parasols and Sun Shades.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A NEW STYLE IN
HOOP SKIRTS
AND
SKELETON CORSETS.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear,
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECTACLES.
THE EYE.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel. ap15:STTH

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Peregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my16:w99

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
A FIRST-CLASS
OIL REFINERY,
Well located; capacity 1,000 bbls per week, in good condition, nearly new. Apply to, or address
H. M. LONG & CO.,
my26:x49 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w81 133 SECOND AVENUE.

DECORATED AND PLAIN
Marble and Slate
MANTLES,
Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble Marbleized Mantles are made. Elegant Marble Mantles, Wainscoting, Counters, Furniture Tops, &c., marbleized from white marble and slate to exactly represent the choicest marbles of all varieties and colors. Sold at New York prices at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my25:w85-T W. W. WALLACE.

C. D. ARNSTHAL..... L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
my17:x5

STRAWBERRY
Baskets and Crates.
50,000 IN STORE of the MOST APPROVED KINDS.
W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Factory Depot

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 30.

In the honor of Decoration Day Stock Exchange adjourned after first call, the long room at one o'clock and the gold room at three. Business generally dull. Money opened at 14@7, touched 10@6, closed 14@7. Carrying rates 5@1. Clearances 31 millions.

Governments steady; Coupons '81, 17½@17¾; do '62, 12¾@12⅝; do '64, 11¾@12⅛; do new, 11⅜@11½; do '65, 14⅝@14¾; do '65, 14⅝@14¾; do 10-40s, 8⅝@8⅝. Currency 15@15.

State bonds dull and steady. Missouris, 94; old Tennessees 61, new do, 56¾.

Stocks: active on Pacific Mail at 49@49¼, and Ohio & Mississippi at 38@38⅝. Pittsburgh strong; the rest dull and very heavy. Canton, 69¾; Cumberland, 40; Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Mariposa, ⅛ do preferred, 15½; Pacific Mail, 49; Quicksilver, 35; Boston and Erie, 4¾; Adams Express, 64; Wells, 15; American, 44; United States, 45; New York Central, 109¾; Scrip, 95¾; Harlem, 126½; Reading, 100¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 138¾; Pittsburgh, 108¼; Northwestern, 83¾; do preferred, 88¾; New Jersey Central, 108¾; Rhode Island, 118½; St. Paul, 64¾; do preferred, 80; Wabash, 58¾; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 30; Chicago & Alton, 116; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 39¾. C. C. & C., 75¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 30, 1870.

As business was almost entirely suspended to-day, we omit our usual report of the Pittsburgh markets, and as the suspension was doubtless general all over the country, we do not expect to have our usual reports by telegraph. In this city all our business houses, very properly, were closed, and the day was celebrated in a very creditable and appropriate manner.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 30, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trauman & Lobman, Chicago..... 2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago..... 2 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago..... 1 car
Rothchilds & Z., Chicago..... 1 car
L. Keefer, Chicago..... 1 car
M. Varner, Chicago..... 1 car
E. Katz, Chicago..... 1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 2 cars
C. Boyer, Chicago..... 1 car
P. Hartman, Chicago..... 1 car
Marks & Rothchilds, Chicago..... 1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago..... 1 car
Greenwald & K., Wooster..... 1 car
J. & S. Needy, Newark..... 2 cars
G. H. Welsh, Indianopolis..... 1 car
D. Heck, Miami Valley..... 1 car
Chas. Schomaker, Bridgeport..... 1 car
Murphy, Barnesville..... 1 car
Prepaid..... 1 car

Total..... 26
Total last week..... 31

Twenty-six cars containing 18 head to the car load, would make an aggregate of 468. In addition to this there was one hundred and seven head on sale from Butler, Washington, Beaver and Armstrong counties, making five hundred and seventy-five head, which in the absence of eastern buyers, was fully up to the size of last week. Some of the drovers reported the market slow, but as the pens were almost cleared by nine o'clock, we think that upon the whole, business was pretty active, as the pens are not usually cleared before 11 or 12 o'clock, and sometimes not until afternoon. As will be seen prices ruled rather higher, quality considered, than last week, some of the

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

RELIGIOUS.

U. P. General Assembly—Fifth Day's Proceedings—A Donation—The Railroads, etc.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The members of the Assembly convened at nine o'clock, A. M. yesterday, and a half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The Assembly was then called to order and opened with prayer by Rev. J. M. Henderson.

On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The minutes of the preceding session were then read and approved.

DONATION.

The clerk read a communication from a Lady of Bethel congregation, Bloomington Presbytery, proposing to donate immediately $300 and the further sum of $100 annually so long as she lives, for the purpose of extending Christianity among the Jews, and asking what disposition should be made of the money.

On motion, the matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Revs. J. R. Pollock, T. P. Proudfoot, J. H. Andrews, and Elders Isaac McGay and James Hay.

Rev. J. B. Dale, delegate to the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, read a letter to the Assembly. Referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

A paper entitled "a question of the extent of jurisdiction in case of ministers dismissed to other churches." Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee of the San Francisco Building Fund was presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The credentials of Rev. E. P. Pratt, Corresponding delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church were presented and referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The report of Rev. A. D. Wallace, Chairman of the Committee on the General Treasury of the Committee on Correspondence, asking that the Committee be discharged was read and on motion, was received, and the Committee discharged.

The Clerk read a letter from the American Christian Association, fraternizing Christianity among the Jews of New York and elsewhere. Received, and referred to the special committee above mentioned.

A BEQUEST.

A delegate announced that he was officially notified that Francis L. Wylie, of St. Louis, had left a legacy of $1,000, one-third of his estate, to the United Presbyterian Church, $400 of which was to be devoted to Home, and $600 to Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Rev. Dr. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, to which was referred the memorial from the Synod of Illinois in regard to an ambiguity in the Book of Discipline in the matter of Appeals, would respectfully report: That the difficulty evidently occurs from a typographical error in the last sentence in the section. We therefore respectfully report for adoption the following:

Resolved, That in future editions of the Book of Discipline the word not be inserted before "sustained," in the second sentence, eighth section of the article on appeals.

It will then read, "If the appeal be not sustained," etc.

The report was received.

A motion to adopt elicited considerable discussion, and the report was referred to a Committee consisting of Rev. Dr. J. Scott, Rev. J. H. Brown, W. Logan, and David Turnbull, with instruction to report at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

THE NEXT MEETING.

There being no other business ready it was resolved to fix a place of meeting for the next General Assembly. Xenia and Philadelphia were named, and on the second ballot the latter was resolved to meet in Xenia, by a vote of 67 for Xenia to 55 for Philadelphia.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet Wednesday of May next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

On motion Messrs. Wm. Getty of Philadelphia, J. M. Wallace, Chicago, Dr. Robert Gracey, Pittsburgh, A. C. McMillan, Xenia, James Donovan of Iowa, were appointed a Committee on Railroad fares.

Rev. Dr. Gracey, chairman of the Railroad Committee of last year, was called upon for a report of the arrangements and provisions for the transportation of delegates, which he gave in detail.

CORRESPONDING DELEGATES.

Rev. Mr. Niblock, chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, submitted a resolution appointing Rev. Charles Clarke, D.D., as delegate to the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, to meet in Dayton, Ohio, next year, and Rev. Mr. Blair with Rev. Mr. Crawford as alternate, as delegate to the Synod of the Reformed Church, to meet at Newark during the present week.

On motion, the paper was returned to the Committee for correction, and the Committee were instructed to report delegates for next year also.

PAPAL BAPTISM.

The report on the inability of Papal Baptism, presented at a previous meeting, was, on motion, taken up.

A motion to adopt the report was amended by moving to have it printed for the benefit of the members, and allowed it to lay over until the next meeting.

Considerable discussion ensued on the report, from which it was evident that there was considerable diversity of opinion on the question under discussion.

Pending the discussion the Assembly adjourned with prayer by Rev. Joseph McHatton.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. H. Andrews.

The minutes of the previous session were read, and, after correction, approved.

Dr. Scott stated that the object of his motion in relation to Papal baptism was, that the report be published for information, and the question adopting it be postponed till the next meeting of the Assembly.

A letter from Rev. I. N. Loughead, in relation to a legacy left the Assembly by Mr. Robert Nelson, was read. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Wm. Getty, Esq., read the reports of the committees on Finance and Church Extension conjointly. It referred particularly to the taking of a second mortgage for $10,000 on the church property of the San Francisco congregation, to run for a term of ten years.

The Moderator called Rev. David Kwokuk to the chair, and requested Mr. Cooper, one of the trustees of the San Francisco congregation, to give a statement in relation to the church in that city.

Mr. Cooper said the church was organized about four years ago, by the Rev. A. Cooper, of Philadelphia, and since that time has increased largely in numbers.

The Moderator (Dr. Brown in the chair) said Mr. Cooper had given a fair and correct statement of the matters connected with the church in San Francisco. They needed a house. They were paying a hall at about fifty dollars a month. It was not well suited to the purpose, and was far from being comfortable. A church building was necessary. It has already been commenced. The lot cost $11,000, and they could have realized $16,000 on it a few months after it was purchased. Building and lot will be worth $40,000, so that the Assembly will be perfectly safe in taking a second mortgage on their property, as there is a margin of $15,000. The Moderator then resumed the chair.

Rev. Dr. Getty said if the Assembly took a second mortgage he hoped it would not be made a precedent.

Rev. Dr. Jackson thought, whether it would be a precedent or not, it would not be unreasonable to grant the request. He would extend it to ten years, and would move that as an amendment.

Rev. H. H. Blair, of New York, would give the motion without any restriction. He would not give a bribe to any congregation to keep it in the U. P. Church. He was opposed to all these encumbrances. But if they would do wrong, let them do it generously—give ten years instead of five.

Dr. Cooper of Philadelphia, was permitted to say a few words on the subject. He was well assured that the Assembly would not regret any expenditure it might make on the church in San Francisco.

The amendment was adopted. The motion and report as amended were adopted.

Called for the order of the day, a Conference on Foreign Missions. It was moved to suspend the order of the day, with the view of continuing the discussion on the report of the Committee on Church Extension. Carried, by a small majority.

A motion was made to re-consider the vote on the main question, namely, the adoption of the report of the Committee on Finance and Church Extension as amended. Carried.

It was moved to recommit the matter to the Committee. Lost.

The discussion then proceeded on the original motion, and the debate was continued at great length. The report of the Committee was adopted, and the request granted. The resolution in the report of the Committee is as follows:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the General Assembly be instructed to take a second mortgage from the Trustees of the U. P. Church of San Francisco, with the distinct understanding that said mortgage may run for a term of ten years, and that at the end of said term, the Trustees of said church shall execute a first mortgage to the Trustees of the General Assembly.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. David Paul read the report of the Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions. It recommended the adoption of the recommendations appended to the report by the Board of Foreign Missions—the re-election of Rev. W. G. Johnston, Getty and Thomas Stinson as members of the Board, and that the sum of $85,000 be appropriated to the Foreign Mission Board, to be expended as indicated in their report.

In reference to the China Mission, it stated that it is the best-born mission of the United Presbyterian Church. Some time ago it was the memorial of the union. It ought either to be abandoned entirely, or be re-enforced and supported with greatly increased energy and liberality. The Board were directed to confer with Mr. Nevin in regard to the Mission in China, and prepare for the consideration of the next General Assembly such action as all the interests committed to the church may seem to demand. The Board should decide to recommend the continuance of the Mission in China. They are authorized and urged to make all possible arrangements for entering vigorously upon the work immediately after the next Assembly. If the Board should decide to abandon the field in China, they are authorized to dispose of the mission property, and hold the proceeds subject to the order of the Assembly, and finally, as the transfer of the whole case and support of any mission to any Presbytery or Presbyteries would introduce confusion into the missionary operations, it is inexpedient to grant the request of the Presbyteries of Monongahela and Westmoreland.

The Assembly took up the resolutions of the Board as recommended by the Committee, and considered them *seriatim*.

The first resolution, which recommended an increased spirit of prayer that the Lord would send forth additional labors into the missionary field, was adopted.

The second resolution recommended the sending out of one missionary to Syria, one to India, and one or two to Egypt; that Miss Theresa M. Campbell be appointed for female missionary service in Syria. The resolution was discussed at great length. It was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, Rev. E. H. Stevenson concluding by prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock in the evening, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Macpherson, of the Dominion. The minutes of the former *sederunt* were read and approved.

The report of the Agent for the Chicago Mission, accompanied with a financial statement, was read. The report was referred to the Committee on Church Extension. The financial statement was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FOREIGN DELEGATES.

The credentials of Rev. Wm. Arnot and Dr. Blaikie, of the Free Church of Scotland, were read by the Assistant Clerk. Referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

ADDRESSES OF THE DELEGATES.

Rev. Dr. Edmunds, of the U. P. Church of Great Britain, was introduced, and addressed the Assembly. His church and the one he addressed bear substantially the same name, but it said on Thursday any want of appreciation of the brotherly kindness of the Assembly in opening, some time since, a fraternal correspondence with his church that they did not respond earlier. Circumstances prevented it over which they had no control. If two men bear the same name, the impression is that they may be related. One half were born on this side of the Atlantic; but this is not unfrequent. There was a strong family resemblance between the two churches. In his church they permitted the use of uninspired hymns; but they did not put the Psalms aside. There is no hymn composition to be compared with the Psalms of David, except other songs found in the inspired Book. They did not prohibit any congregation from limiting their psalmody to the psalms of David. You do not hold to the version of Scotland. Some people think. One half were born on the side of the Atlantic; but this is not unfrequent. There was a strong family resemblance between the two churches. In his church they permitted the use of uninspired hymns; but they did not put the Psalms aside. There is no hymn composition to be compared with the Psalms of David, except other songs found in the inspired Book. They did not prohibit any congregation from limiting their psalmody to the psalms of David. You do not hold to the version of Scotland. Some people think. American doctrines, they differ from the Scotch. He was not serious on this matter. [Renewed laughter.] It is a necessity, geographically considered, else they would be deprived of the genial influences of the Gulf stream. Popery would soon die in this country were it not for Ireland. You can't make a good priest out of a Yankee. The Romish Church in America is a foreign church torn from the bleeding sides of old Ireland. The speech was eloquent and instructive.

Thomas Sinclair, Esq., one of the christian merchant princes of Belfast, and an elder in the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly, then addressed the audience. He is quite youthful in appearance, and gives evidence that he is worthy of his noble Presbyterian ancestry. He referred to the many tokens of substantial regard exhibited by the United States to Ireland. He referred to the Scotch Irish disestablishment bill, and give an interesting account of the manner in which the Irish Church was severed from the State. The Irish Land bill was received from the Commons and read the first time.

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The inland fire insurance stamp duties bill was read a second time.

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General Caravajal has ordered the destruction of the plantations in the Camaguyda district, and a number of the largest have already been burned.

Among the prisoners recently captured were the party who killed seven wood cutters on the outskirts of Puerto Principe. The Captain General picked out seven of the band and had them executed in retaliation for the deaths of those seven.

A telegram from Puerto Principe to the *Voz de Cuba* says it is positively known that President Cespedes has fled to the United States, but is prevented accomplishing his purpose by partisans.

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MADRID, May 30.—General Prim has issued an urgent appeal to all the deputies of the Cortes, informing them that it is of the utmost importance for them to be in their seats on the 8th of June. On that day he will explain all the efforts the Provisional Government were making to settle the question of the throne and appeal to the Cortes to arrive at some solution.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 30.—Consols 94⅜. American Securities quiet and steady: 1862, 89¼; 1865, old, 89⅞; 1865, new, 90¾; Ten-Forties, 90¾; Erie, 19; Illinois Central 116½; Great Western, 69. Stocks quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, May 30.—Bonds firm, at 95¾ @95¾.

PARIS, May 30.—Bourse dull; 74@80.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands 10¾d., and Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm at call. White wheat 9s 10d@9s 11d; red winter, 9s. 2 8s 5d; winter western 8s 5d@8s 9d. Flour 25s. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 29s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Pork quiet, at 102s 6d. Beef 110s. Lard quiet, and steady, at 68s 6d. Cheese 71s. Bacon, 58s 6d for Cumberland, and 64s 6d for short-rib. Spirits petroleum 1s 1d; refined is 9¾d. Turpentine 28s.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow quiet, at 44s 9d. Sugar active and unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum is quiet and steady.

HAVRE, May 30.—Cotton flat, at 127 fr. 50c, both at the spot and afloat.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 30, 1870.

NATIONAL POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO.

Gen. Rosecrans will soon publish an address to the people of the United States sustaining and explaining a memorial which he is about to submit to Congress, on the subject of our national policy toward Mexico. Gen. Rosecrans urges a declaration by Congress of a policy which will secure the Mexican Government of firm sympathy and moral support and our own citizens that their rights shall be protected in their legitimate enterprise, industrial or other enterprises they undertake in that country. The policy proposed has received the approval of Ex-Secretary Seward, Chief Justice Chase, Caleb Cushing, Gen. Schenck, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and other prominent citizens, by whom it has been examined and to whom letters will be published. General Rosecrans affirms that a decisive declaration by Congress at the present time would strengthen and establish Juarez's declining administration in Mexico, and induce capital to go there and engage in banking and railroad institutions, thus raising that country to the dignity of an independent, self-protecting republic and a faithful ally of the United States.

IMPROBABLE FENIAN REPORTS.

Dispatches are reported received at Fenian headquarters stating that Col. O'Leary advanced into Canada and captured sixty prisoners, that Colonel Starring at Buffalo and Detroit and a general movement all along the lines to-night, and that Moseby was at Malone organizing for a move. These improbable stories created much excitement and brought in quite free subscriptions and some recruits. Every mere man presented to have left this afternoon and three hundred to go to-night to Malone. The depots, however, today are filled with returned Fenians, nearly all destitute and hungry.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

At a meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to-day reports were made from the Iowa Presbytery and that of the Lakes. A letter of greeting was read from the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland, which expressed the opinion that the only hope for the Episcopal Church in England was its disestablishment; then the crossing would be weeded out, and men of talent and religious fervor selected as preachers. The rest of the session was occupied in the discussion of the new covenant or confession of sin.

VERDICT FOR DAMAGES.

A verdict was rendered to-day in the Supreme Court Circuit in the case of Tracy Roberts against the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff claimed $100,000 damages on account of obstruction of his hip while traveling on the line in 1864. The jury awarded the plaintiff, who was traveling on a pass at the time of the accident, damages to the amount of $6,000.

A POLITICIAN USED UP.

This afternoon a man named Jerry Murphy, a Twenty-first ward politician, having made some remarks about the defeat of the Young Democracy, was set upon by four attaches of Sheriff O'Brien's office and very badly beaten, his face and head being frightfully cut. The affair took place in front of the Sheriff's office in the new Court-house.

Upper Rivers.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

MORGANTOWN, May 30.—River Saturday with two feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 75 deg. at 4 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, May 30.—River stationary, with three and one-half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 77 deg. at 4 P. M.

OIL CITY, May 30.—River at stand, with nineteen inches water in channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 70 deg. at 6 P. M.

GREENSBORO, May 30.—River stationary, with three feet four inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 73 deg. at 5 P. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITIAN.

LONDON, May 30.—General George Napier writes to the papers, exulting over the promptitude and prowess displayed by the Canadian volunteers in their late engagements with the Fenians. The *Post* and *Telegraph* reiterate their confidence in the good faith and energy of the United States in the matter of the Fenian raid on Canada.

Dispatches from Lisbon contradict the statement that the demonstration there yesterday was in favor of an Iberian Union.

The Colonial Office has received official dispatches from the authorities in Canada representing that the recent Fenian attempt is an utter final failure.

Betting on the Derby is now six to four on Macgregor.

In the ocean yacht race of the Royal Harwich Club, on Saturday, the Tiona won the first and Flying Cloud the second prize.

Mr. Jay, American Minister to Austria, returns to Vienna to-morrow. He held a levee to-day.

The election of Heron to Parliament from Tipperary is confirmed.

The severity of the past week causes much complaint in the agricultural districts. The ground is parched and the crops suffering.

In the House of Lords to-night the effort was made to postpone the consideration of the High Court of Justice bill. The Marquis of Salisbury and all the Judges and two ex-Chancellors were opposed to the measure. The Lord Chancellor refused to consent to postponement. Lord Cairns announced his intention of opposing the bill clause by clause. The House then went into Committee on the bill and rejected Lord Redesdale's amendments. The Irish Land bill was received from the Commons and read the first time.

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LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands 10¾d., and Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm at call. White wheat 9s 10d@9s 11d; red winter, 9s. 2 8s 5d; winter western 8s 5d@8s 9d. Flour 25s. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 29s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Pork quiet, at 102s 6d. Beef 110s. Lard quiet, and steady, at 68s 6d. Cheese 71s. Bacon, 58s 6d for Cumberland, and 64s 6d for short-rib. Spirits petroleum 1s 1d; refined is 9¾d. Turpentine 28s.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow quiet, at 44s 9d. Sugar active and unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum is quiet and steady.

HAVRE, May 30.—Cotton flat, at 127 fr. 50c, both at the spot and afloat.

FENIANISM.

Excitement at Malone Over the Transportation Question—Arrest of Fenian Officers, Including Donnelly, at Pittsburg—The Surrender of Fenians to U. S. Troops—Thirty Tons of War Material Seized.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MALONE, May 30.—The refusal of General Meade to forward Fenians home has created great excitement. General Quimby, United States Marshal at Rochester, arrived early this morning, and was consulted by Deputy Marshal Hazen as to the best action in regard to the Fenians, nearly two hundred of whom arrived from Pottsdam Junction during the night. The total number of Fenians here is two thousand. During the night about two hundred moved out to Sabine's Wood, a distance of one mile and a quarter, and camped.

Marshal Quimby decided to arrest the Fenian officers here, and warrants were issued by U. S. Commissioner Brennan for the arrest of Gen. Gleason, Surgeon General Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, Capt. Lindsey, Col. T. T. O'Leary and E. J. Mainx, a Fenian centre here. All were arrested except O'Leary, Mainx escaped from the Girard House by jumping through a window. Troops are in pursuit and there is great excitement. The remainder of the prisoners are kept under the care of armed guard.

Information was received by the Marshal, about one o'clock, that the Fenians at Sabine's woods had taken up their quarters and Company of the Fifth Artillery, with Lieutenant Duval in command, started for the camp. On passing the camp about half a mile, the regulars were perceived by some of the Fenians, who cut across the fields to give warning to their comrades. The camp was broken up on the double quick, and on reaching a commanding position broke into two companies. One took the eastern side of the Fenian camp ,and others were thrown out on the skirmish line, and after loading with ball cartridges, moved on the camp. The Fenians quickly surrendered. Fifty breech-loading rifles with bayonets and about five thousand rounds of ammunition were found in the camp by Lieutenant Duval. The Fenians were not arrested, as only the officers were wanted by the civil authorities. General Meade, Secretary, Donnelly and others will be brought before Commissioner Brennan to-day. William Bernheimer, United States Disbursing Agent and equipments. The arms were from the Springfield and Enfield rifles and Austrian carbines; ten to one hundred breech loading ammunition, and the remainder in paper cartridge boxes, etc. General Hunt, in command here, detailed fifteen men to proceed to Fort Covington and take charge of the arms. Mr. Blunt, and convey them here. The Fenians have abandoned the idea of recapturing the arms, and have left Colonel Starring and Blunt. The seizure has virtually ended all movements by the Fenians from here.

All the Officers Under Arrest.

OGDENSBURG, May 30.—Gen. Meade and staff leave this morning for New York, leaving General McDowell in command, who returns to Malone. All the Fenian officers have been arrested and are in jail. Colonel Sheehon. The Fenians are thoroughly disheartened, and want to go home. General Meade thinks he will be able to get them to the railroads to carry them for half fare as far as Rome or Boston, and let them look out for themselves.

The Movement Entirely at an End.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Secretary Belknap received dispatches from General McDowell stating that information had been received on the Canadian frontier to the effect that the Fenian movement was entirely at an end. Large numbers have returned to the United States, Vermont and New York, *en route* to their homes, and the general expression of feeling is that further battle is expected. The movement was abandoned, and without the sanction of the Fenian Congress.

Leaders in Council at Buffalo—Disgusted but not Dispirited.

BUFFALO, May 30.—The Fenian leaders from the middle States and West were in council here to-day investigating the late disaster and adopting the organization will steadily pursue its object to success.

Loitering at St. Albans—Gen. O'Neil's Life Threatened.

ST. ALBANS, May 30.—A few Fenians are still loitering about the streets, but leave for home as soon as they obtain money to pay transportation. Cole, Brown and Murphy are still in jail, unable to obtain bail. Many Fenians believe O'Neil intended to be arrested, and threaten his life if opportunity presents. They still claim he has a large amount of money collected from the hard earnings of Irish laborers.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1870.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

To-morrow the President will transmit to the Senate a brief message on the San Domingo treaty. He will enclose an additional article extending the time of ratification to July 1st. He will urge speedy action, and will suggest certain amendments which he deems desirable that the Senate should incorporate into the treaty.

RED CLOUD AND PARTY.

Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has received a telegram announcing the arrival of Red Cloud and his party at Chicago to-day, and that they would reach Washington on Wednesday.

THE IMPEACHMENT PROPOSITION.

Judge Bingham, chairman of the Judicial Committee, says he does not expect the matter will be found this session for even the most cursory examination of the petition asking the impeachment of Judges Field and Hoffman. The universal opinion here is the matter will die a natural death in Committee.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There was a heavy snow storm west of Cheyenne on Sunday. Twelve inches fell at Piedmont, Wyoming.

—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States met in Easton, Pa., to-day, and will continue in session several days.

—Two brothers, John and Jerry Murphy, were drowned Sunday while bathing in Lake Isabella, near Hastings, Minnesota, by the capsizing of their boat.

—The safe in the Frankfort (Ky.) Postoffice was blown open early this morning and twelve thousand dollars in stamps, and one hundred dollars in money.

—The Rhode Island General Assembly meets at Newport next Tuesday. Governor Padelford is renominated Hon. Amos C. Barstow, of Providence, for Speaker of the House.

—The La Salle (Ill.) coal miners, who have been on a strike since the 1st of April, will resume work on the 1st of June, having accepted the terms offered by the owners.

—The strike of the car drivers at Omaha, committed suicide Sunday evening by the use of morphine. Inability to support his wife as he wished is the cause assigned.

—Yesterday morning, at Wesleyville, four miles from Erie, Penn., Mrs. William Cooper, third wife of a farmer living there, drowned herself in a well. She leaves a babe one year old.

—Yesterday was the warmest of the season at Omaha, the thermometer indicating eighty-nine degrees above zero. A heavy rain storm set in about three P. M. and continued until half past five.

—George Brown and Jack Williams, two negro roustabouts on the steamer Thompson Dean, got into an affray at Cairo, yesterday, in which Brown stabbed Williams, killing him almost instantly. Brown is in jail at Cairo.

—Returns from the counties in the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, except Palmer, the present incumbent, has secured sixty delegates in his favor. Only forty-four are necessary to a choice.

—Thomas W. Ray, a printer, working in the *Pioneer* office, at St. Paul, fell out of a third story window of that office Saturday night, and was found dead on the pavement next morning. He was intoxicated.

—Bishop Smith of Kentucky, President of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, delivered the funeral sermon of late Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, Sunday, at the Episcopal Cathedral in Chicago.

—An incendiary fire occurred at Maukato, Minnesota, Sunday morning, consuming buildings and property worth $12,000. The principal losers were Willard & Barney, lawyers; Burk, grocery; Corley & Root, grocers; Sherbert, dry goods, &c.

—Woodruff & Blucher, editors of the Little Rock (Arkansas) *Gazette*, are under arrest for contempt of Court, in refusing to obey the Circuit Court of White county, in the case of Major Cypert for alleged connection with Ku-Klux. They were bailed to appear.

—News received from Gen. Hancock, now in Dakota territory, indicates that he is making such disposition of Military as will best protect the white settlers from Indian depredations. The General also says he shall soon be prepared to take the field with a terrible blow, should they compel him to do so.

—A frightful scene occurred at the Bowery Theatre, New York, Saturday night. A tame lady was performing in the cage with the Puma lions was seized by the throat by one of the beasts and terribly lacerated before assistance could be rendered. Her piercing shrieks threw the audience into a panic. Many people fainted. She was taken home and received prompt surgical attention.

—A bundle of papers supposed to belong to James Lowry, late reporter on the New York *Sun*, and one of the witnesses in the Rev. Smythe gin-mill case, was found beneath a shade tree in Chicago, Sunday morning. A hat and blood were also discovered near there. It is some suspicion that Lowry may have been foully dealt with as he has not been seen at Chicago by any newspaper men.

—The still belonging to the distillery of Peter Schwab, at Hamilton, Ohio, exploded yesterday, killing Mr. Kline, bar runner, and August Frederick, mash hand. The still was entirely demolished, and was blown to fragments. It broke a hole in the wall of the main building and destroyed the mash tub, scattering the contents on the floor. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

—In the Supreme Court, at Chicago, Saturday, a verdict for $1,045 was rendered against the American Express Company. The plaintiff claimed that in July, 1866, she delivered to defendant a package containing $1,000 to be forwarded to her at New York, and that when the package arrived there the only contained some worthless scraps of old newspapers. The court instructed the jury that if defendant received the package from the plaintiff without knowing its contents, except so far as the figures on the outside indicated the contents, then the burden of proof rested on